(b) the total amount of soft coke coal imported during the last three years and the amount spent in dollar terms; and

(c) why is technology developed by CFRI not encouraged by CIL?

THE MIN'STER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Production of soft cock is only assessed. CIL has appointed M/s. Operation Research Group Calcutta to conduct survey on "Consumer Profilei and Utilisation of Soft COke" in West Bengal and Bihar. The study conclucted by the above mentionet Operation Group concluded that a high level of satisf?,ct-ion exists in Bihar and West Bengal with the supply of soft coke.

(b) Import of coal is made under Open General Licence (OGL) and im port is not made by the Government or the coal companies. Import of coal in cluding cokes etc. are made by the consumers themselves considering their needs and exercising their own commerci al judgement. As per the statistics made available by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta a total quantity 13.68 million tonnes was importccj into the country in 1995-96 which includes coals, coke, semi/ cbke of coal/other cokes of coal/hard coke etc. No separate detail is available regarding import of soft coke.

(c) Coal India Limited have intimated that the technology developed by CFRI is being treated at par with similar tech nologies for domestic fuel developed the other agencies.

Seminar on 'coal indisttry-New Ap-proaches'

2021. SHRI AKHILESH DAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on 'Ccal Industry-New Approaches was recently organised in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the broad features of the MminaK .

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill to widen the scope of private sector participation in the coal industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirty six individuals were invited to participate in the seminar. The Secretaroesto Govemmen' of India in the conesmed Ministries, the Chairmen of Coal India Limi'ted, Singareni Corienes Compa'jy Limited and Neweli Lignite Corporatita, the Principal Associations of Commerce and Industrry and the companies for whom blocks for captVe coal mining have been identified, were the participnts. The major obiec*ive was to elicit view's on imprpving production, marketing, access to investment finance and to suggest measures to reduce procedural bottlenecks.

(o) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Bill seeks to amend Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 to allow the Indian companies in the public and private sector to miner coal and liguite without the existing res-trict'nn of minins for caoive coniump-tion for power generatioii, iron and steel production and cement production.

कोयले की खपत तथा जर का उत्पादन

2022. **प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा :** क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि **:**

(क) भारत में कोयले की खपत कितनी है तथा उसका उत्पादन कितना है,

(ख) भारत में कोयले का अनुमानित भंडार कितना है,

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने कोयले का आयात किया जाता है, और

(घ) कोयले का आयात किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

कोयला मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमति कान्ति सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान कोयले का अखिल भारतीय उत्पादन 285.67 मिलियन टन (अनन्तिम) था तथा 1996-97 के दौरान कोयले का समग्र उठान 286.16 मि.टन (अंनतिम) था ।

(ख) 1.1.1997 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय भू-गर्भीय सर्वेक्षण (जी. एस.आई.) द्वारा भारत के कोयले के भंडार (1200 मी.की गहराई तक) 2,04,652.69 मि.टन होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) कोयले का आयात ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस के अधीन किया जाता है तथा कोयले का आयात सरकार अथवा कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है । कोयले का आयात उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा स्वंय के वाणिज्यिक हितों को दृष्टिगत करते हुए किया जाता है । इस्पात संयत्रों द्वारा मुख्यतः निम्न राख वाले कोककर कोयले का आयात किया जा रहा है ताकि कोयले की आवश्यकताओं तथा देशीय उपलब्धा के बीच के अंतराल को पूरा किया जा सके तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कारणों से समग्र मिश्रण में सुधार लाया जा सके । कुछ पत्तन आधारित विद्युत गृहो तथा सीमेंट संयत्रों द्वारा परिवहन संभार-तंत्रों तथा वाणिज्यिक हितों को दृष्टिगत करते हुए अकोककर कोयले का भी आयात किया जा रहा है । वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान देश में 13.25 मि.ट. (अंतिम) कोयले का आयात किया गया था ।

Parameters of quartely allocation of coal linkage for power generation

2023. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN:
SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL:

V/ill the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters of quarterly allocation of coal linkage for power generation;

(b) the quarterly demand of coal by Gujarat Electricity Board during the last three years and the actual allocation made;

(c) whether the supply of coal has been as per the demand;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) the remedial measures taken *or* proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(f) the future planning for allocation of adequate coal linkage to GEB7

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (d) Linkages to power houses in the country including the power houses of Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) are sanctioned by the Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term) on quarterly basis taking into account the long-term projections, the views of Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority, availability of coal, payment and transport constraints and unloading performance of the power station etc.

The linkage sanctioned by SLC vis-avis actual supplies of coal to GEB power h,,jses during the last three years are as under:—

(in 000 tjnnes)

Years	Linkage	Actual despatches
1994-95	13965	11343 12135 12148
1995-96	13425	(Provisional)
1996-97	12240	